Sectl. II-27—45,000—15-11-35.

1 5 6

(1936) Department

M SERIES.

M

G.O. No. 580 P.H.

DATED 24th February 1936

[Despatch Abstract.]

CHOLERA

Bellarat Municipality - River Report

Remarked with remarks

R

C.F. 32

Public Health DEPARTMENT.

...ly, please quote number, date and short title.*

Received ..... *Registered* .....

From (Name) M.R.Ry. R.Sambamurthi Avl.,M.B.,B.S.,B.S.Sc,

(Designation) Municipal Health Officer,

Post Box ....., (Station) B e l l a r y.

Telegraphic Address .....

To

The Commissioner,
Bellary Municipality.

CR No. 1611, *dated* 6th December 19 35.

Sir,

*

Enclosures.....

.....

.....

Spare Copies .....

The first case of Cholera occurred on 2-9-35 and the last case was reported on 19-11-35. During this period of over 2½ months, there were 150 attacks and 60 deaths, spread over a fairly wide area of this town. In fact attacks were reported in 18 out of the 22 wards of this Municipality. A table showing the ward-war incidence of attacks and deaths is herewith attached.(Vide enclosure No.I)

Cause or Causes leading to the Epidemic:-

This to n was free from any serious outbreak of Cholera since 1930. The present year was therefore near the peak of the usual 6 yearly cycle. Secondly, the ground was well prepared for the implantation of the infection, by the fact that for the two months preceding the commencement of the epidemic, Diarrhoea and dysentries were very widespread in the town on account of the fly nuisance and of the prevalence of high winds.

The mode of introduction of the infection and the route by which it spreads:- Just prior to the commencement of the epidemic in this town it was reported that, Kottala a hamlet of Guntakal, Anantapur District, had become infected. A motor driver from Bellary visited this place, took meals and tiffin and drank water [illegible] there.

of days later i.e., on 2-9-35 he developed diarrhoea and vomiting and was admitted in the Head Quarters Hospital for Cholera. From this time onwards the infection took root and spread to the other parts of the town. It must also be mentioned that some time prior to this, the epidemic had broken out in the adjoining taluk of Rayadrug and spread to the villages adjoining Bellary. As regards the manner of spread of infection no definite article of food or drink could be incriminated. The incidence of the cases occurring in sparse numbers and spread over a number of days, distinctly rules out any suspicion on the water supply of the town. Contact infection and infection by flies appear to be the chief modes of transmission of the infection. Support is lent to this by the fact that the brunt of the attack fell on the insanitary and ill-drained poorer quarters of the town.

The severity of the Epidemic:- The occurrence of 150 cases within the space of 11 weeks in a town with a population of over 47,000 should be said to be fairly heavy incidence. But of these 150 cases only 60 died so that the severity of the disease cannot be said to be high, since the case mortality is 40% as against the usual rate of 50%.

Special circumstances and features:- A special circumstance connected with this epidemic is the fact that simultaneously with Cholera, and in fact almost on the same day, Plague also broke out in this town. The two epidemics raged side by side, so that, in the carrying out of preventive measures by inoculations and otherwise, a very great strain was put on the permanent sanitary Staff. A serious impediment was the fact that both anti-cholera and anti- plague inoculations had to be carried on simultaneously so that each impeded the progress of the other. As already mentioned it should also noted, that the attacks were ~~almost entirely~~ chiefly confined to the insanitary, illdrained, poor quarters, and slums. It rarel

persuaded by the preventive staff to go to the hospital as soon as hospitalisation was possible as large as 82% of the attacks. The others were isolated in their own huts or homes. To attend on the hospital admissions, two thoties, one male and one female and two nursing orderlies(male and female) were at once enlisted and deputed.

(e) Disinfection:- Four disinfection coolies and 10 scavengers under the supervision of two special peons were employed. They were utilised for disinfecting the clothes and bedding of the patients isolated in their homes and for proper removal and disposal of vomits and defecta.

(f) Inoculations:- Two Special Sub-Asst.Surgeons and one Sanitary Inspector trained in inoculations carried on the inoculations, which totalled 7,874. Besides this, 170 persons were protected by Cholera Bilivaccine.

(g) Protection of water supplies:- This town possess a protected piped water supply. The course and progress of the epidemic distinctly showed that it was not due to infection carried through the water supply. However, during this period, the water in the distribution reservoirs were was chlorinated. Besides this, the special staff treated all wells in the infected localities with perchloron. There are also, some wells which are used by certain classes and communities for drinking purposes. All these were also similarly treated everyday.

The persistence and severity of the infection in certain low lying quarters adjoining a big tank in the middle of the town suggested that this tank must be protected from infection and consequent dissemination by percolation to adjoining drinking water wells. Hence the use of this tank for washing clothes, animals, etc. was prohibited by the council under section 236(1) of the District Municipalities Act.(Copy of notification enclosed - Appx. 7(f)

touching the middle classes, and left out completely the Fort, Cantonment and Civil Lines areas.

Measures taken to combat the epidemic :-

(a) Control of Food:- Even long before the commencement of the epidemic in view of the fly menace, and the danger of eating rotten fruits and other articles unfit for human consumption, the Commissioner of this Municipality authorised the Municipal Health Officer and the Four Sanitary Inspectors to seize these articles and efficiently destroy them under section 272(1) of the District Municipalities Act.(Copy enclosed. Enclosure No.2) Simultanously with this, pamphlets on Cholera were prepared and distributed broad-cast in the town. (Vide enclosure No.3)

(b) Notification:- On receipt of intimation from the Head Quarter's Hospital, of the first case of Cholera, the District Collector was requested for sanction to bring into operation the provisions of sub-section 4 of section 288 of the District Municipalities Act. The same was accorded and on 7-9-35, all Medical Practitioners Hakims, Vaidyans were notified of the obligation to report the cases to the Municipal Authorities.(Copy of notification enclosed 4) At the same time also all owners of public conveyances were notified of the provisions of section 296 of the District Municipalities Act(Copy enclosed. Enclosure No.5).

(c) Preventive Staff:- The Municipality was divided into suitable divisions and the Commissioner was requested to appoint all the preventive staff atonce. A statement showing the full complement of special staff employed is enclosed.(Enclosure No.6).

Storage of medicines and disinfectants etc., were atonce made good by indents on the Government Medical Stores. Owing to the scarcity of reserve hands in the Office of the Director of Public Health, Madras, the Sanitary Inspectors had to be advertised and there was some delay in securing the full number required.

Isolation:- A large percentage of the cases sought admission in the Head Quarters Hospital. The other cases were also dealt with by the preventive

and two watchmen were employed to keep watch over the tank.

Another big fresh water tank, which was very popular among a certain section of people was also prohibited from being used as a drinking water source, as a precautionary measure.

Financial Statement:- A financial statement of the cost of the epidemic is enclosed.(Vide enclosure No.8).

A study of the ward-war attacks and deaths and of the spot map for Cholera shows that the epidemic had been very acute in places where the drainage is very poor, which are low lying ~~which are not properly sufficiently furnished with stand pipes~~. Further more, they are chiefly occupied by huts and kutcha houses and populated by the lower class people whose sense of personal hygiene and sanitation were very defective. While this was so, the areas of Cantonment, Fort and the Civil Lines "Extensions" were practically untouched.

In conclusion I desire to point out the unique fact that over 80% of the cholera patients were admitted into the hospital. This was in no small measure responsible for the control of the spread of the epidemic and I desire to acknowledge the ungrudging manner in which the great strain caused by the admission of these cases was borne by the hospital staff.

I desire also to record the loyal abd unstincted co-operation rendered. and indefatigable zeal manifested by the special as well as the ordinary staff, in the face of the double epidemic that was raging in this town.

Ml.Health Officer. 6-12-25

b

Enclosure No.1,

olera - Statement showing the number of attacks and deaths-ward-war.

rd No.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Remarks.
I		-	Occupied purely by Govt.Offices, schools and other institutions.
II	5	-	
III	1	-	
IV		-	
V	16	10	— A portion of it adjoins the large irrigation tank and is a very insanitary & crowded hutting area.
VI	39	17	... This also adjoins the tank from where bund water percolates., rendering the place water logged & insanitary.
VII	10	3	— This also an insanitary slum area. There are no pucca drains at all.
VIII	2	1	
IX	5	-	
X	9	2	
XI	6	3	
XII	5	4	
XIII	9	2	
XIV	14	5	— This is at the Eastern end of the town where all the drainage water of the town converge. These channels are all kutcha and not of masonry.
XV	6	1	
XVI	3	-	
XVII	3	2	
XVIII	2	2	
XIX	2	2	
XX	5	4	
XXI	-	-	—— Fort
XXII	-	-	— Cantonment.
Dhangerhatti.	6	2	
Begger.	1	-	
From Kurnool.	1	-	
Total.	150	60	

Hl.Health Officer. 6.12.24

438

బళ్ళారి మునిసిపల్ హెల్తు డిపార్టుమెంటు.

కలరా లేక మారిక.

కలరా అనగా నేమి?

మారిక లేక కలరా చిన్నపురుగులవలన వచ్చును.

ఇది చెడునీటిద్వారాగాని, చెడుభోజనముద్వారాగాని దేహములోనికి ప్రవేశించి శీఘ్రముగా వేలకొలదిగా పెరిగి వాంతిభేది కలుగజేయును. కలరావచ్చినవాని వాంతిలోను కలరా పురుగులుండును. ఈగలు ఈ వాంతిమీదగాని, భేదిమీదగాని వాలి తిరిగి భోజనముమీద వాలినయెడల ఆ భోజనము కలరా పురుగులతోనిండి దానిని భుజించినవారికి కలరాసంభవించును. ఈ జాడ్యము అటువంటి భోజనము భుజించినకాని, వాంతిభేది కలిగిన నీరుతాగినగాని వచ్చును. వేరేప్రకారము రాదు.

ఇది రాకుండ నీవేమి చేయవలయును.

1. ప్రతి ఇంటిలోని కసువు, ఎసువు ముడికినీరు తీసి యిల్లు శుభ్రము చేయవలెను. ప్రతి దినము స్నానముచేసి శుభ్రమైన బట్టలు ధరించవలెను.

2. ఆహారము మితముగాను జీర్ణమైనటువంటిది భుజింపవలెను. అజీర్ణమగు కూర గాయలు కూరఆకులు కుళ్ళిన పండ్లు తినరాదు. పచ్చికాయలుగాని చాలాపండిన పండ్లుగాని తినరాదు. ఆహారము వేడిగా ఉన్నప్పుడు తినవలెను ఎల్లప్పుడు ఆహారములమీద ఈగలు వాలకుండ మూతలుపెట్టుకొనవలెను. కూరగాయలు, కూర ఆకులు ఉడికించకుండ తినరాదు. తమలపాకులు వేడినీటిలో కడిగినగాని తినరాదు. బజారులో ఈగలువాలిన మిఠాయివస్తువులు తినరాదు. ఇంటిలో శుభ్రమైన కొళాయినీళ్ళు వాడవలెను. కుంటనీళ్ళు ఉపయోగించునాడు నీళ్ళుకాచి, చల్లార్చి తాగవలయును.

ప్రతిదినము రెండుకన్న జాస్తిగా భేదులుపోవుసమయము తక్షణం మంచపుచ్చుకొనవలెను. భేది సాధారణముగా అగునట్లు చూచుకొనవలెను. ఈ సమయములో భేదిమందులు వైద్యునికి తెలుపకుండ తీసుకొనరాదు. జాస్తిభేది అయినకాని, వాంతి అన్నముగండవలెకాని యుండిన యెడల డాక్టరువద్దకుపోయి సలహాకోరవలెను. కలరా మారెమ్మకాదు. కనుక దానిగురించి జాస్తి తలపకూడదు. భయపడరాదు.

కలరా రాకుండయుండుటకు టీకాలు వేయించుకొనవలెను. ఈ టీకాలు వేయించుకొనినవారికి ప్లేగుటీకాలులాగున జ్వరమువచ్చుట చెయ్యి నొప్పిపెట్టుటలేదు. గనుక ప్రతివారు అతిసులభముగా వేయించుకొనవచ్చును

మునిసిపల్ ఆఫీసు, బళ్ళారి,
తేది 24-7-1935.

(దస్కతు) బి. ఆదిశేషయ్య,
కమిషనర్, బళ్ళారి మునిసిపాలిటి.

Laxmi Narasimha Press, Bellary. 1000 Copies.

Enclosure No.6.

Cholera staff entertained.

Two Sub.Assistant Surgeons on Rs 60/- each.

Two peons to work under them. on Rs 12/- each.

Three Sanitary Inspectors on Rs 55/- each.

Three peons to work under them on Rs 12/- each.

Four disinfection coolies on Rs 10/- each.

Two tank watchers on Rs 8/- each for Nallacheruvu Tank.

Ten special scavengers on Rs 11/- each to disinfect clothes and bedding of Cholera patients isolated in their homes.

Two peons to supervise the work of the 10 special scavengers.

Two Nursing orderlies (male and female) on Rs 12/- each to look after the patients admitted in the Hospital.

Two Ghoties(One male and One female) on Rs 11/- each -do-

- - - - - -

Enclosure No.7. Municipal Office,Bellary.
Dated 13th September 1935.

NOTICE.

Under section 228 of the District Municipalities act V of 1920 as amended in Act X of 1930 the public are hereby prohibited from washing animals, clothes, or other things or fish or bathe in the tank known as Nallacheruvu in Bellary Town or foul it in any manner what so every until notified otherwise since many of the drinking water wells which are below the said tank may get infected through this tank.

(Sd) B.Adseshiah.
Commissioner.

(True copy)

Health Officer.

Enclosure No.8.

Financial statement of Cholera epidemics.

Cost establishment .	...	Rs 1,286-14-9.
Equipment, Medicines and disinfectants.	...	632- 9-0.
Contingencies.		115-14-0.
		2033- 6- 9

Health Officer.

Enclosure No.4.

Municipal Office, Bellary.

Dated 7th Septr 1935.

Notification.

All medical ~~Practitioners,~~ Hakims and Vaidyans are reminded of their legal obligation under section 288 clause 1 of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 as amended by Act X of 1930 to report cases of suspected Cholera or Plague occurring within the Municipality promptly to the Municipal Health Officer.

It is requested that particulars of report should include name, age and clear address of the patients as well as the date of attack.

(Sd) B.Adiseshiah.
Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Bellary.
Dated 7th September 1935

Enclosure.No.5-

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas there is Cholera and Plague in this Municipality all owners of public conveyances are hereby informed that they are required under section 296 of the District Municipalities Act V of 1920 as amended by Act X of 1930 not to allow any person suffering from Cholera or Plague being carried in their vehicles unless previous arrangements are made for immediate subsequent disinfection of the vehicle before plying it again for hire.

There are also required to give information to the nearest officer of the Public Health Department in case they bring or carry any cases suffering or suspected to be suffering from Cholera or Plague.

(Sd) B.Adiseshiah.
Commissioner.

(True copy)

Health Officer.

12

Gc 1450
9-12-35

Municipal Office, Bellary.

Dated 7th December 1935.

From,

M.R.Ry. B.Adiseshiah Pantulu Garu,B.A.,

Commissioner, Bellary Municipality.

To, Bellary.

The Secretary to Government,

Local Self Government Department,

Madras.

Through,

M.R.Ry: N.Narayana Rao Garu,B.A.,B.L.,

Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.

And

The Collector,

Bellary.

And

The Director of Public Health,

Madras.

Sir,

Subject:- Final report on Cholera as called for in G.O.~~No~~ 1604,P.H., D/9-8-1928.

Forwarded.

2. A perusal of the statement of ward-war attacks and deaths shows that out of 150 attacks and 60 deaths, the attacks and deaths in Brucepet alone were 127 and 48 respectively. These figures clearly point the urgent necessity for carrying out the drainage scheme as expeditiously as possible so that the Brucepet area might be free from epidemics. Plague has been severe in this area only

Not for 60 12

1

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
1273
11 JAN 1936
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

38345

3. It is hoped that the Health Staff who had to fight with two epidemics at a time would soon stamp out Plague also as they have to tackle with one epidemic only hereafter.

7-12-35
Commissioner.

K.R.7/12

Forwarded.
Narayana Rao
Chairman
9/12/35

N. Dis Cno. 6215/35 dated 13.12.35

Forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department, Madras. Through the Director of Public Health, Madras.

for
Collector

MS

11/12

Bellary

To
The D.P.H.
Madras.

14

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

R.No.37410-3-Epdmc., dated 6th. January 1936.

Forwarded.

2. I agree with the Commissioner's recommendation that the drainage scheme should be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

Madras,
9th. Jan. 1935.

Lieut-Col.I.M.S.,
Director of Public Health, Madras.

To

The Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Local Self-Government, (Public Health) Department,
Madras.

T.M.P.9

9/1

L.S.G. (P.H) Dept.

12 C F C. No. 1273 from the Comr. Bellary mkty.
C. 1450/9.12.35

p 14 C F Encl. of the D.P.H R. no. 37410-3
dated 8.1.86.

Cholera - Bellary mkty - Trial Report.

The epidemic broke out on
p 1 C F 29.9.35 and lasted till 19.11.35. There were 150 attacks and 60 deaths.
The Comr. points out that of these, in Bruce
p 13 C F pet area alone, there occured 127 attacks and 48 deaths. This is due, he says, to the want of a proper drainage ~~scheme~~ system in that area. The D.P.H
p 14 C.F. is also of the same opinion. The recommendations of the Comr and the D.P.H may be Communicated to the mkt. cl. and the Comr. may be asked to state what action the mkt. cl. proposes to take with regard to this recommendation. The papers may be recorded.

The draft below is for approval

Thro' E 2/2

1.2

The drainage scheme for the Bruce pet area in Bellary mkty is already under

execution by the P.W.D. An
expenditure of Rs 237/- has already been
incurred on the work by the end of
Dec. 1935. Provision for a grant of
Rs 40000/- has been proposed in the C.B.E.
for 36-37. In these circumstances
para 2 of the draft below may —
perhaps be omitted.

Para 2 herein
amended. The words
in lines 1 & 2 of para 2.

1273-L Er P.H.
10-2-36.

The draft order may be
accepted and the file returned to U.S.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT.
11 FEB 1936
524
PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPT.

Memo 524/C3b4
12.2.36

The draft may issue

SECRETARIAT
17 FEB 1936
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

7996

99/24/2

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL. 2. S.S. (P.H) Dept. G.F. 16.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— Cholera - Bellary Mkp. - Final Report. Recr with remarks.

READ AGAIN _____, dated _____ 19____.

" " _____ " _____ 19____.

READ *ALSO*:— 1/3 C.F.

C. No. 1273 From the Comr. Bellary Mkp. _____, dated _____ 19____.

" _____ " C. 1450 / 9.12. 1935.

" _____ " End. 9/12 D.P.H.R.; 37410-3/Epi. dt. 8.1.1936.

~~Order~~ Resolution ~~Ms.~~ Rout. No. 580, dated 24/2 — 2 — 1936.

Dpd. by Van / Post / Messenger

Dpr.'s initials. km

Date 25-2-1936.

To

The D.P.H.

The Comr. Kivaph C.R.S. Bellary.

with a copy of ~~the Comr's letter~~ + the D.P.H's End. 6/9.13-4).

CF (RBR)

Recorded.

2. The municipal Council ~~have also~~ the remarks of the D.P.H on the Commr's letter read above and Commr. bldg. mkt. cl. Bellary. ~~and~~ Comr. is requested to state what action the mkt. cl. proposes to take regarding the ~~drainage & cleaning of latrines~~ drainage system in Bruceperet area ~~as~~ expeditiously as possible.

2 Necessary steps for the Municipal area should be considered as expeditiously as possible.

1.2.